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# The New Plan
## IN BRIEF

**First issue of the month—A Complete Magazine of Articles, News and Features**

**Second Issue—A Mid-month NEWS edition similar to this one.**

THIS issue of the Journal of Education marks the second step in the publishing experiment announced and inaugurated in our issue of May 4.

Present trends in periodical publishing are away from Weeklies and Bi-monthlies to Monthlies. Our publication might have changed to a Monthly long ago, had it not been for the belief that our readers rely upon us for quicker delivery of professional News than can be given in monthly visits.

A possible solution seems to be the issuance of one complete, well-rounded number, containing Articles, Features, and News the First Monday in each month, followed two weeks later by a Mid-month NEWS edition, of which this is a sample.

**Please regard this** as your personal invitation from the Editor to do one or more of these things:—

1. Write a short letter to our department of "Reader Viewpoints" regarding some phase of education or its relationship to social, economic or political life. (Let's show that we school people are ALIVE to problems of our vocation!)

2. Send us school news in the form of notes or clippings, and thus help us to broaden our coverage of significant events in education.

3. Tell us what you think of this Mid-month News Edition and how you would suggest making it of the utmost possible service to the cause of Better Schools.

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THE AUTHORS OF THIS SERIES

By W. WILBUR HATFIELD, *Editor of* THE ENGLISH JOURNAL, *Head of the Department of English of the Chicago Teachers College, and Chairman of the Curriculum Commission of the National Council of Teachers of English,* E. E. LEWIS, *Professor of Education, Ohio State University, and* ***several other authors actively engaged in teaching***

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# The News Digest
## OF EDUCATION


## Longer Study
### 14-Year School Plan in Oregon

SALEM, Ore.—Modern life is getting so complex every child needs two more years of schooling, the state department of education believes. A fourteen- instead of twelve-year grammar and high school course is being worked out by a curriculum committee of the state teachers' association. The change cannot be made for about two years.

## Genius Fades
### Prodigies Grow Duller As They Become Older

EVANSTON, Ill. — The personal histories of fifty child prodigies of ten years ago were recited to the Midwestern Psychological Association convention as evidence that "gifted" children grow duller as they grow up. The budding genius flowered in most cases into a conventional pattern with no qualifications or desire for leadership, Professor Paul A. Witty, of Northwestern University, reported. After ten years he listed these points in the prodigies' favor: Their educational attainment continued higher than those of their fellows. Their physical growth and vigor was superior. They rated "somewhat" higher in character tests. Despite these things, Professor Witty asserted, "there appears to be little evidence that creative intelligence is being developed or displayed in extraordinary degree." At fault, he said, were "homes and schools which are essentially standardized."

## Strike in Comfort
### College Furnishes Rug For Sit-Down Strikers

NEW YORK. — Two hundred students of the College of the City of New York, sitting on the stone floor of the Hall of Patriots in silent protest against the failure to recommend Morris U. Schappes, English tutor, for reappointment, enjoyed the comfort of a large green rug which Dr. Frederick B. Robinson, president of the college, had ordered to be placed in the corridor outside his office. He asked Joseph Lombardi, head of the janitorial staff, to lay a rug on the marble corridor floor. "Their mothers are not here to look after them," said Dr. Robinson, "and we must do all we can to keep them from catching cold." Dr. Robinson's attitude toward the student strikers was that he did not think it his place to discuss faculty matters with students at the college.

## Social Survey at Dartmouth Opposes National Fraternities

HANOVER, N. H.—Dissolution of all national fraternity connections at Dartmouth was recommended to President Hopkins recently by the Committee for the Survey of Social Life.

The report was 700 pages long and prepared by a special committee of alumni, faculty members, and undergraduates working nearly a year and a half. Nearly every phase of student life was covered, not only at Dartmouth but at other institutions, but only the fraternity angle was made public.

In recommending the abolition of national affiliations, the committee recognized the worth of local groups. It stated that it was time "for the college to acknowledge that fraternity chapters have great usefulness on the campus as social units," and recommended the appointment of a full-time officer to advise and direct the local chapters.

The committee condemned the form of hazing employed by some fraternities; pointed out the need for reexamination of fraternity rituals; denounced the existence in any national fraternity of a rule based on racial or religious discrimination, and declared it proper for fraternities to assume some concern for the welfare of nonfraternity men.

The committee's resolution indicting national fraternity connections was adopted as follows: "The evidence seems conclusive that the system of national affiliations at Dartmouth College has failed to a considerable degree both in accomplishing the ends stated in the fraternity chapters and in providing the best possible social units at Dartmouth."

## Oath Law Poll
### Overwhelming Opposition In Massachusetts Colleges

MEDFORD, Mass.—An overwhelming sentiment against the teachers' oath law among the student bodies of Massachusetts colleges was indicated in the early returns of a poll being conducted by undergraduate newspapers, with the co-operation of The Tufts Weekly, student journal of Tufts College. At Harvard, 3,204 students, or 83 per cent of those voting, are opposed to the act. At Tufts, 747, or 94 per cent of those voting, favored repeal. Opposition was declared so strong at Williams College that a poll was considered unnecessary. Sponsors of repeal say that it would be appropriate for the impetus for this movement to come from the Tufts campus in that Tufts was the only college in the State to lose members of its faculty as a result of the oath law.

## First Teacher
### North Carolina Traces Early School History

RALEIGH, N. C.—The first professional school teacher in North Carolina was Charles Griffin, who came to Pasquotank County from England in 1705, as a missionary of the Established Church. This information is contained in a special report by Dr. J. Henry Highsmith, of the State Department of Public Instruction, who has compiled a chronological summary of the progress of education in this State. It was not until 1760, Dr. Highsmith points out, that the first "academy" was established. This institution was set up in Wilmington. In 1772, the Moravians established what was then known as Salem Academy, one of the oldest institutions in this section of the United States. From this grew the present Salem College for young women at Winston-Salem.

# Harvard Announces New Plans For Its Courses in Education

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Complete reorganization of the Harvard program of preparation for school superintendents, principals, and education specialists has been announced by Dean Henry W Holmes, of the Harvard Graduate School of Education.

Beginning next Fall the Harvard degree of Master of Education will be awarded only for this professional type of study. Students preparing to be secondary school teachers will work hereafter for a new degree at Harvard, Master of Arts in Teaching, which will be offered by co-operation of the Faculty of Education and the Faculty of Arts and Sciences.

Besides preparing for administrative and supervisory work in the schools, the new programs of study will be serviceable for those who desire to work in schools of education and teachers' colleges. The program includes:—

Administration: In preparation for the work of superintendent of schools.

Secondary Education: In preparation for the work of the principal or headmaster of a secondary school.

Vocational Education, especially commercial education: In preparation for the work of the supervisor or director of vocational or commercial education.

Vocational and Educational Guidance: In preparation for the work of the counselor or the director of guidance.

Psychology, Measurement, Research: In preparation for the work of school psychologist, director of testing or research, or educational statistician.

The degree in teaching calls for prescribed work in professional courses and additional study under the Faculty of Arts and Sciences in one of these fields: Classics, English, Fine Arts, French, German, Mathematics, Music, Natural Sciences, or the Social Sciences.

## 100-Year Plan

### R. I. State College Head Maps Program

KINGSTON, R. I.—A plan to care for the development of Rhode Island State College for the next 100 years has been completed and revealed by Raymond G. Bressler, president. President Bressler announced the program at the twenty-fifth anniversary dinner of Theta Chi Fraternity, held here. New buildings, equipment, and campus space are outlined in the program designed to care for the State College during the next century.

## School Needs

### Public Must Be "Sold" Educator Advises

ROCKFORD, Ill.—Illinois can transform its present school set-up to as efficient and economical a basis as that attained by Ohio after an exhaustive transition period, Dr. David Sutton, director of finance for the Ohio state board of education, told 300 educators and citizens here. He said such a change can only be accomplished through co-operation and an education of the public as to the needs of the schools. Dr. Sutton declared that the Ohio program was based on first selling the public on the new program, after bringing to its attention the condition of the state school system. He discredited any program which attempted to equalize educational opportunities by putting the same amount of state aid in one school district as another.

## Last Class

### Kittredge Gives Final Harvard Lecture

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — A packed classroom, with students sitting in windows, perched on chairs outside the door, and standing on the roof outside the window to peer in, heard Professor George Lyman Kittredge give the last of his world-famous lectures recently as an active member of the Harvard faculty. The lecture was peppered with the classic Kittredgian salty comment and penetrating observations. At its conclusion, the professor made no reference to the occasion, but hastened down the aisle to get out ahead of the students, amidst a storm of applause. The only unusual feature of the occasion was the absence of his habitual green felt bag, for perhaps the first time in history. Professor Kittredge has taught English at Harvard forty-eight years; ranks among the highest authorities on Shakespeare; and never studied for a higher degree than an A. B., though honorary doctorates have come to him from Chicago, Johns Hopkins, McGill, Brown, Harvard, Yale, and Oxford.

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## "Not Practical"

### College Head Decries Liberal Arts Course

SPARTANBURG, S.C.—The liberal arts system of education is doomed because it is not sufficiently practical to cope with present conditions, W. P. Jacobs, president of Presbyterian College, Clinton, S. C., recently told members of the Spartanburg County Education Association. He added with equal emphasis that colleges must quit buying athletes "like beef on the hoof." The speaker discussed the principles which should be applied to better fit the youth of today for the future. "Many students are in college who should not be there, for they show by their attitude that they have no use for an education," he asserted. He further stressed the fact that students are fitting themselves for the professions of teaching, medicine, and law, all of which are, he declared, already overcrowded fields. Presbyterian College, Mr. Jacobs said, is trying to remedy the situation by encouraging students to refrain from pursuing their education aims into fields which are already overcrowded and where no opportunity for the exercise of their talents is available.

## Student Camps

### Austria Orders Summer Course

VIENNA. — The Austrian Government has announced that compulsory camps would be established this summer for university students as a prerequisite for graduation. The exact purpose of the camps was not disclosed, although observers regarded the plan as a means of promoting semi-military and physical training. Previously, Austria has operated under a voluntary plan, by which the training of non-active officers is supplemented from time to time. The courses are to last three months and include lectures and exercises in new weapons, forms of attack, and developments in gas and chemical warfare.

## State Pays More

### Washington Raises School Allotment

OLYMPIA, Wash.—State payments to school districts for the 1935-36 school year will total twenty-three cents a pupil a day, Dr. N. D. Showalter, superintendent of public instruction, reports. This is the largest allotment from state funds on record, the superintendent says. Last year's allotment was sixteen cents a pupil a day. Dr Showalter predicts next year's allotment will reach twenty-five cents, the maximum allowed by law. When the school year opened, Dr. Showalter assured districts of twenty-two cents a day, the first time in history his department promised a definite sum. The state pays 55 per cent of the cost of education, the counties 11 per cent, and districts 34 per cent.

## Warped Schedule

### College Eliminates Sessions on Saturday

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—A departure from orthodox education procedure has been announced at Birmingham-Southern College here. Beginning next fall no classes will be held on Saturdays, in order, the president, Guy E. Snavely, said, to give faculty and students more time over the week-ends for reading, recreation, and study. Classes will be held five instead of six days a week, and to make up for lost time the Tuesday and Thursday schedule will be made somewhat longer. On those days classes will be 70 minutes instead of the usual 50 minutes, and there will be no chapel exercises. The Monday, Wednesday, and Friday schedule will remain unchanged.

## Teachers' Union Launches Drive; Seeks Members in Bay State

BOSTON. — A membership drive aimed at lining up 25,000 Massachusetts teachers militantly behind a "new deal for education" in this state, has been launched by the newly formed Massachusetts State Council of Teachers' Union, it has been learned.

A three-point program will be pushed together with expansion plans for adding new locals to the seven already existing in Boston, New Bedford, Northampton, Lynn, Lawrence, Cambridge, and at Harvard University.

This three-fold legislative and "public educational" activity is expected to centre around these points:

1. Intensification of the drive to repeal the teachers' oath bill; this to include completion by another two weeks of a special booklet listing the complete record of legislators on the dozen roll calls.

2. Continued opposition to compulsory flag saluting laws and such situations as developed in the Belchertown case in which school children were sentenced to a reform school for non-salutes.

3. Probable support of the Hanus plan of taking the appointment of state commissioner of education out of the hands of the Governor, through a nine-man board.

At present the numerical strength of the council is about 1,200. The aim is to increase to a working strength of about 5,000 to 6,000 in the coming months, after which a state-wide organization embracing about 25,000 teachers will be developed. The council intends to "make haste slowly" in its expansion.


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# Report Shows Lowered Salaries In Smaller Private Colleges

WASHINGTON.—The financial depression affected instructors in small privately-controlled colleges as well as those in public institutions, the Federal Office of Education revealed recently in reporting salary data received from seventy-six private colleges.

Although detailed figures had not been received, reports indicate that some increases in salaries have been announced for 1935-36, the Office of Education said. The privately-controlled colleges included in the reports have student enrollments ranging from 200 to 500 students.

The median salary for presidents of the privately-controlled colleges included in the report dropped from $5,469 in 1929-30, to $3,708 in 1934-35, a decrease of 32.2 per cent. Salaries of deans were cut from $3,375 to $2,500, or 25.9 per cent, professors' salaries from $3,030 to $2,336, or 22.9 per cent.

The median salary, over the same period of time, was cut 18.5 per cent for associate professors, 16.6 per cent for assistant professors in these institutions, and 12.2 per cent for instructors.

Data on Negro colleges are meagre. The study made by the Office of Education revealed, however, that in every grade except that of associate professor, colleges attended by white persons paid a higher median salary than did those for Negroes.

## Woman Picked

### Mrs. J. Lindlof Made Member of N. Y. Board

NEW YORK. — Mrs. Johanna M. Lindlof, for thirty-five years a teacher in New York City's schools, has been appointed and sworn in as a member of the Board of Education by Mayor LaGuardia. She succeeds Dr. George J. Ryan, president of the board for fourteen years, whose term had expired. The appointment of Mrs. Lindlof, who is president of the Kindergarten-6B Teachers' Association, came as a surprise and marks the first time since the set-up of the Board of Education was changed more than twenty years ago that a teacher or former teacher has been named a member. Mrs. Lindlof will be the second woman member of the existing board. The other woman member is Mrs. Margaret McAleena, now serving her second seven-year term.

## Teachers Meet

### Westchester Group Hold Convention

YONKERS, N. Y. — About 1,600 teachers of public schools in Westchester County attended the annual convention of the Westchester County Teachers Association in Gorton High School, Yonkers, recently. The meeting was presided over by Miss Lillian Broderick, of Yonkers, president of the association. Speakers included Mayor Joseph F. Loehr, Supreme Court Justice William F. Bleakley, Superintendent of Schools Lamont Hodge, of Yonkers, and President Maurice H. Blinken, of the Yonkers Board of Education. Many of the visiting teachers saw exhibits of students' work in the high school. Miss Broderick was re-elected president of the association.

## Student Tribunal

### Campus Traffic Violators Penalized

COLUMBUS, O.—Ohio State students who violate traffic rules on the campus are liable to be called before the student court, and anyone getting a second summons is almost certain to be fined. The local campus is bordered by one principal highway and another bisects it. Two sessions of the court are held weekly, one to issue warnings in first offence cases and the other for trials. Fines range from $1 to $10 and go to a student loan fund. Defendants may present their own cases and, if dissatisfied with the verdict, may move for new trials. A disgruntled defendant may carry his case to the highest tribunal on the campus—Dr. George W. Rightmire, president of the university.

## Honor System

### College Deans Differ As to Value

PHILADELPHIA. — Disagreement as to the success of the honor system in American colleges was voiced here recently at the annual conference of the National Association of Deans and Advisers of Men. Dean V. I. Moore, of the University of Texas, declared that cheating was the charge in more than half the cases brought before disciplinary committees in that institution and in 8 per cent of the cases the defendants were women students. "We junked the 'honor system'," he said. "We realized that under that system we were whitewashed hypocrites." Dean Christian Gauss defended the honor system on the basis of his experience at Princeton University. Stanley Coulter, dean emeritus at Purdue University, said racketeers had stepped into the student organization known as the "Veterans of Future Wars" and were attempting to collect money through it. He predicted that the movement would soon die of inertia.

## Brothers Win

### Scholarships Go To Three in Family

OTTAWA, Kan. — The Lyons brothers of this town appear to have a monopoly on the Leopold Schepp Foundation awards. Carl Lyons, sophomore at Ottawa University, received a $100 scholarship for having lived up to the foundation's standards for youth for three years. A brother, Emery Lyons, junior at the school, previously received $200 from the foundation, and another brother, senior in Sioux Falls, S. D., College, also a $200 award.

## College "Rackets"

### Dean Blames Some Of 300 Honor Societies

PHILADELPHIA. — Dean J. A. Park, of Ohio State University, told the National Association of Deans here that some national college honorary societies are "rackets." Students pay about $200,000 a year in initiation fees to about 300 honorary societies, Dean Park said. "That's a racket if there ever was one," he said. "Honorary societies are in many cases only mutual admiration groups." Dean D. S. Lancaster, of the University of Alabama, was elected president, and Dean Fred H. Turner, of the University of Illinois, vice-president.

## Won't Merge

### Student Group Will Not Join With Nazis

BERLIN. — The Nationalist student organization known as the Kyffhaeuser Student Bund has refused to amalgamate with the Nazi Student League on the ground that the latter is an anti-Christian organization. In a formal refusal of the Nazi organization's invitation to unite with it, the Kyffhaeuser organization stated that in the Student League's training camps the doctrine was taught that there were three mutually exclusive ideologies — Marxist, Christian, and Nazi. The Kyffhaeuser leaders declared that they could readily accept National Socialism, but could not enter an organization that taught there could be no compromise between Christianity and National Socialism.

## P. E. A. Session

### Education Conference Held at Springfield

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—A two-day regional conference of the Progressive Education Association was held here recently with a general session for parents and teachers on "Individual development, the basis for education." John R. P. French, headmaster of the Cambridge school, Weston, presided Dr. Mary Shattuck Fisher, professor of education at Sarah Lawrence College Bronxville, N. Y., spoke on "Emotional Growth and Education." Dr. Walter F. Dearborn, of the Harvard University graduate school of education, lectured on "Physical Growth and Education." Dr. Mark May, professor of education at Yale University, and Dr. William H. Kilpatrick, professor of education at Teachers' College, Columbia University, also gave addresses.

## Symbolic Hanging

### "School Committee" Marked On Dummy in Wellesley

WELLESLEY, Mass. — A straw-stuffed effigy with the placard, "School Committee," was seen hanging from the flagpole of the Gamaliel Bradford Senior High School here a few days after dismissal of Dr. S. Monroe Graves, superintendent of schools. Hoisted during the night, the dummy was detected in the morning by hundreds of early rising residents. Apparently it was an anonymous gesture in the controversy between the school committee and the several thousand backers of Dr. Graves over the latter's removal from office which he held for twenty-two years.

## Drive Opens to Prevent Public Funds Going to Secular Schools

BOSTON.—A national movement to prohibit by constitutional amendment the use of public funds for sectarian purposes was launched by Massachusetts Presbyterians meeting here. They voted to back up the proposed amendment sponsored by the American Minute Men, claiming to represent nearly 10,000,000 members.

James H. Franklin, president of the Northern Baptist Convention, declared that the movement would have powerful backing and that a Southern congressional representative is scheduled to present to Congress the amendment.

According to Frank Batcheller, chairman of the National Committee of American Minute Men, secular as well as common schools have obtained public funds for the support of their schools in some parts of the United States.

A bill has been filed in the Massachusetts Legislature to permit the use of public funds to provide transportation for secular school students.

In Albany, N. Y., the long-sought state fiscal support which would open the public treasury for the maintenance of "secular" schools as well as common schools is before the Legislature this year for the first time in the form of a proposed constitutional amendment. The issue is highly controversial and has been the legislative objective of various denominations in previous years.

Similar steps have been taken in other states, the Minute Men assert, accentuating the necessity for a constitutional amendment. Unless prohibited nationally, they said, drives to obtain these funds will go on indefinitely.


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# Editorials

## True Literacy

HOW many Americans are able to *read?* Not merely to spell out words and pass for literate, but to read books and articles of average difficulty?

Investigators estimate not over 50 per cent. Even that estimate may be generous.

Dr. Lyman Bryson of Columbia University believes it desirable to have the meaning of important literary works and textbooks written down or translated for persons of low reading ability. This might be valuable, if the people for whom the simplified books were intended could be induced to read them. They would resent being written down to, if they knew it.

There is undoubtedly a point to the contention that much important material which the common man could enjoy and profit from, is locked away from him by a style and vocabulary beyond his comprehension. Gradually, of course, a great many of the ideas and facts thus hidden are revealed—through newspapers, through books in popular vein, and even through radio and motion pictures.

Perhaps what is needed is more consideration on the part of learned persons who write, to make their statements clear and simple.

Many writers who have a great message are content to present it in a way that pleases only themselves and a few others having the minds and patience to dig out the meaning.

The genius of putting great thoughts across to the ordinary but intelligent masses of Americans is second in usefulness only to the genius of generating such thoughts. When the two gifts are combined in one individual, the public is to be congratulated.

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## Education's Cornerstone

A TEACHER who does not believe in the educability of the boy or girl is defeated from the start.

Enthusiasm for education as an effective force in human life is absolutely fundamental to success as a teacher or an educator.

And by education we do not mean the goose step. No amount of drill can make real education. Drill can be produced by external compulsion. Only as it becomes a by-product of an internal interest does it become a factor in an educative process. A chain gang may do what it is ordered to do, but that is not education.

## It's a Selling Job

HOW many persons have gone into teaching because they hated to be salesmen, no one can say. But a good many must have done so. The best of these have discovered, before getting very far in educational service, that a certain element of salesmanship is required even in teaching. These days in particular, the teacher who seeks a position must be able to sell himself or herself to the school authorities who happen to be scanning the market for the best available candidate. The applicant who cannot stand out from the crowd when writing a letter of application or having an interview, is overlooked. And the teacher already holding a position in the schools needs constantly to "sell" education to those boys and girls who seem by nature to be indifferent.

Yes, the schools are a poor refuge for persons lacking salesmanship.

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## Hearing With Stuffed Ears

SOME years ago the school board of a certain city took a dislike to the principal of its high school. The law required a public hearing before he could be dismissed. So a public hearing was held. At the opening, the chairman of the board announced: "We have met to convict Mr. Blank."

Apparently this is what happened at Wellesley, Massachusetts, the other day; though the acting head of the committee was not so ingenuous as to admit the purpose of the hearing.

Still—a successor to Dr. Graves had already been engaged, according to reports which have not been denied. And surely the Wellesley schools do not need two superintendents.

It was very undignified of Wellesley residents to hang their school committee in effigy to a sixty-foot flagpole, besides being quite superfluous when the committeemen had already done so good a job on themselves.

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## Parallel Tests

IT IS interesting to note that the Virginia Journal of Education at just this time is asking its readers whether they would prefer a twice-a-month newspaper of education to the magazine they now receive monthly.

It is a coincidence that both the Virginia Journal and The Journal of Education decided at the same time to discover how much their readers value the news aspect of a professional publication.

# Book Reviews

## Where Life Begins

PRACTICAL PROBLEMS IN HOME LIFE. By Nora A. Talbot; Florence L. Lytle, Millie V. Pearson, and Anna May Johnson, of the Division of Home Economics, Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College. New York, Cincinnati, Chicago, Boston, Atlanta, Dallas, San Francisco: American Book Company.

"Practical Problems in Home Life" is a brightly written and illustrated textbook for boys and girls taking their first course in homemaking. The admitted aim of the author is to develop right attitudes rather than manual skills. Hence the book emphasizes underlying principles; reasons for the home, the family, the community; each individual's share in making these social groups successful.

Such subjects as meals, clothing, health, income, and choosing a vocation are dealt with in constructive, helpful fashion.

The boy or girl who completes the study of this text should be ready to fit into his environment more intelligently and co-operatively than before he or she had given thought to home and all that it means or may mean.

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## Functional English

EXPRESSING YOURSELF. Books I and II. By Harold Wade, Headmaster, Worcester Academy, Worcester, Mass.; John E. Blossom, Head of English Department, Worcester Academy; Mary P. Eaton, Head of English Department, Wadleigh High School, New York City. Boston, New York, Chicago, Dallas, Atlanta, San Francisco: Houghton Mifflin Company.

These two texts for students of senior high school level are unusually rich and stimulating. The needs of the young person who has difficulty finding anything to say or write, or expressing it when found, are as thoughtfully met as those of the student who speaks and writes easily.

Enthusiasm in a textbook is not always contagious. It may be quite the opposite. But in the case of these texts by Wade, Blossom, and Eaton, the natural reactions of the pupil are evidently well gauged. No pupil is asked to do what he has not been prepared for. The work is varied and abundant, and the ground which the high school student of English composition should cover is thoroughly presented.

This is functional English in a true sense and should help to cultivate in many young people a proficient use of English for any occasion likely to arise.

• •

## Friendly Redskins

HOOT-OWL. By Mabel Guinnip La Rue. Illustrated by Kate Seredy. New York, Boston, Chicago, Dallas, Atlanta, San Francisco: The Macmillan Company.

Here in story form is much interesting information regarding the life and habits of the Algonquin Indians in the Colonial period of American history. A small boy who has been warned against going into the woods lest he be lost or fall into the hands of Indians, neglects the warning; goes to sleep in the forest; and is awakened by a redskin, who takes him to an Indian village. Children of second or third grade, reading the tale, will learn much of value—including the truth that not all Indians were treacherous or cruel.

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## A Muzzey Masterpiece

A HISTORY OF OUR COUNTRY. A Textbook for High-School Students. By David Saville Muzzey, Professor of History, Columbia University. Boston, New York, Chicago, London, Atlanta, Dallas, Columbus, San Francisco: Ginn and Company.

Not content to rest upon his reputation as a writer of school histories, nor to make only those revisions which all good textbooks undergo from time to time, Dr. Muzzey has labored intensively for the past three years upon this wholly new history of the United States.

In outward form and inward typography, illustration, maps, and general makeup this volume is outstanding, and to say that our distinguished neighbor, Charles R. Capon, has excelled himself as designer-in-chief is to grant only merited praise.

Few tasks could be more challenging than that of selecting and presenting the most salient facts of this nation's past, for the enlightenment of American young people and for the development in them of a sound patriotism. To that task Dr. Muzzey has brought unusual experience and ability. The result is a narrative which glows with life and should read itself into the hearts and minds of high school students who give it half a chance to do so. A notable feature is the manner of introducing each unit with some well chosen modern situation which can be better understood when one has completed the study of the succeeding pages of the unit.

The author writes with vigor and authority while handling facts; with impartiality and tolerance when discussing present-day policies and opinions.

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## Famous Five Hundred

CONCISE BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY. By Harriet Lloyd Fitzhugh and Percy H. Fitzhugh. New York: Grosset and Dunlap.

In this convenient volume of some 750 pages are to be found satisfying answers to the questions "Who was so-and-so that I've heard of and ought to know about?" and "What is his title to fame?"

The biographical sketches are alphabetically arranged, and there is a generous index which locates many an important topic that has been treated as an integral part of one or another of the biographies. A wide area of both past and present is drawn upon. While there are necessarily some omissions of justly famous persons, the work is remarkably inclusive for a reference volume of reasonable size, treating each subject with a page or more of delineation.

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## Milne Mythology

WHEN WE WERE VERY YOUNG, NOW WE ARE SIX; WINNIE THE POOH; and HOUSE AT POOH CORNER. By A. A. Milne. Decorations by Ernest H. Shepard. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., Inc.

For sheer delightfulness the children's rhymes and stories of A. A. Milne are in a class by themselves. Indeed, the principal trouble with them is that they make most other writings seem dull by comparison. Many an adult will confess his own weakness for the lilting verses of "When We Were Very Young" or "Now We Are Six," and even more specially for the nursery animals into which the author has breathed life and lovableness in "Winnie the Pooh" and "The House at Pooh Corner." There is no apparent straining of the fancy to create an impossible world. Instead, Pooh Bear and Piglet and Kanga, with her little Roo, and Owl and Rabbit and Tigger—not to mention Eeyore, who is always being forgotten or left out because he is only a donkey—all become quite as real as Christopher Robin himself.

The news that this quartet of Milne favorites are now available in a school edition at less than a dollar each—and with Ernest Shepard's priceless illustrations, will be as welcome as the first warm days of springtime. A birthday may be, as Eeyore says, quite unimportant, being "here today and gone tomorrow." But the Milne books are far from transitory. Some of them are in their 194th printing.

# *Recent Publications*

## ART EDUCATION TODAY: 1936 Edition

SPONSORED BY MEMBERS OF THE FINE ARTS STAFF OF TEACHERS COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

**118 pp. Ill. Paper, $1.15.**

This annual, published in memory of Arthur Wesley Dow, presents an open forum in which current opinions on art teaching are discussed by those whose significant work in various art fields makes their messages of distinct importance. The 1936 edition includes fourteen articles on a wide range of topics.

## STATISTICAL TABLES: Their Structure and Use

BY HELEN M. WALKER AND WALTER N. DUROST.

**76 pp. Cloth, $1.60.**

This book throws considerable light on one of the most difficult problems of the research worker. In lucid and comprehensive detail it tells how to proceed in tabulating statistical data to save time and labor, and how to systematize the preparation of a report for publication.

## TRENDS IN MANUSCRIPT WRITING

BY EDITH U. CONARD.

**Illustrated pamphlet, 60 cents.**

Expressing the philosophy and practice of writing skills as developed in the progressive type of schools, this pamphlet will be of interest and assistance to teachers in the field and to training school students planning to study and teach manuscript writing.

## STUDY TYPE OF READING EXERCISES

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## TWELFTH EDUCATIONAL YEARBOOK

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# Among the Schools

## Strike Threat

### New Rochelle Mothers Oppose Decentralizing

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Unless the board of education agreed to continue the fourth, fifth, and sixth grades at the Huguenot School, instead of transferring the 135 children to several other schools, parents of the children in these grades said they would keep their youngsters home. The "strike" plan was agreed to by the Huguenot Parent-Teacher Association. The Board of Education recently announced it would close the three upper grades, removing the pupils to other schools, and use the space as a central office for the school system.

## Asks Reduction

### Realty Exchange Wants Lower School Tax Rate

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The real estate exchange recently recommended that the Board of Education reduce the tax rate to not more than 77 cents for all purposes, confine its expenditures for the coming fiscal year to its estimated revenue, and that the 10 per cent pay cut be not restored to teachers. The Exchange's recommendations were made at an open hearing of the Finance Committee of the board. In pleading for tax reduction, the Exchange brief asked that $1,000,000 of the board's annually mounting reserve fund, which it has been estimated will be in excess of $4,000,000 at the start of the fiscal year on July 1, be used to pay operating expenses of the board and thus permit the reduction.

## Empty Victory

### Election Winner Loses School Job

BARNSTABLE, Mass. — Victory turned out to be defeat for Miss Mabel J. Weekes, ousted Hyannis teacher, recently, when Judge Fred T. Field, of the state supreme court, sitting in Barnstable court, denied her petition for reinstatement to the job from which she was fired last December. She was ousted by the Hyannis school board. At the last town election she ran as a candidate for the school committee and was elected, after her former students staged political rallies in her behalf. At the moment it seemed like vindication. Then, Judge Field ruled that she cannot now reassume her post as teacher because the law forbids a member of the school committee to teach.

## Aids Safety

### School Engineer Given National Post

DETROIT, Mich. — Gordon C. Graham, safety engineer for the Detroit Board of Education since 1928, has accepted a position as a National Safety Council representative in an extensive traffic-accident-reduction program being launched by the council.

## New School

### $450,000 Institution To Have 800 Pupils

SOUTH JAMAICA, L. I., N. Y.—The new public school 48, South Jamaica, Queens, was opened for classes recently. The structure, built at a cost of $450,000, has eighteen classrooms and a ground floor playground. An auditorium and gymnasium are expected to be added during the summer. With the opening of the school, which has accommodations for 800 students, civic workers announced the renewal of a campaign for the elimination of grade crossings nearby. Leaders of the campaign estimate that about 250 of the children attending the school cross these tracks each day.

## Applied Chemistry

### Educating Consumers Held to Be Practical

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—High school students wont to yawn over their test tubes may be galvanized into passionate interest in chemistry if set to analyzing toothpaste, shaving cream and hand lotions from the home bathroom shelf, Dr. Nels Minne, of Winona (Minn.) State Teachers College, told a division of the American Chemical Society at its convention here. Instead of limiting an adolescent class to abstract formulae and routine experiments, the teacher should try to aid his students in their daily problem as consumers, Dr. Minne held. "Courses should be adapted to the needs of the large majority of students, who, after taking high school chemistry, never again study it formally," he said. "The need for emphasis of science as applied to the making of daily decisions, the evaluation of pseudo-scientific facts presented through the multifarious media of advertising, is generally recognized."

## Ban "Deadwood"

### Springfield Board Limits Repeaters

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—High school students who brought home a report card bearing "E's" last semester were in for something more than a scolding from their parents. Principal William C. Hill, of Classical High, announced that the school board had decided that the schools can no longer carry "dead wood," and accordingly if a pupil failed in two subjects, he would be put on probation. If the failure is repeated a second time, he will be dismissed from school.

## Forced Merger

### Annsville's One-Room School Is Abolished

PEEKSKILL, N. Y. — The long fight of the little hamlet of Annsville, one mile north of here, to retain its one-room school ended recently when two of the three commissioners appointed by County Judge Gerald Nolan upheld the order of Robert D. Knapp, district superintendent of schools, dissolving the Annsville school district and annexing it to the Van Cortlandtville school district. For months the eighty-five residents of the Annsville district, headed by its school trustee, George Vanwart, have contended the one-room school, in which seventeen pupils in grades one to five are taught by Miss Mary Caton, was adequate and that they should not be forced to help, through increased taxation, the Van Cortlandtville district, which has just completed a new $95,000 school. The Annsville district has a tax rate of only $3.96 a thousand, while that of Van Cortlandtville is $16.25. Combining the districts would give a rate of $9 a thousand if the dissolution order is carried out.

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# Reader Viewpoints

**Whoever you are and wherever you are, YOU ARE INVITED to write briefly to this department on any topic pertaining to education.**

### Miss Naylor Hit the Nail

Two outstanding paragraphs in Lucile Naylor's article of May 4, "Is This the New Education?" should be given careful and prayerful attention by everyone who hopes to produce authentic results in teaching.

She declares in good, readable English that no humans were ever more like sheep than they of the New Education cult. "Where one leads, the rest rush, pell mell." They do not pause to measure nor to check their results, but keep on in wild, unreasoning optimism, sure that somewhere, sometime, perfect results must come.

Miss Naylor also sets forth definitely that ideas presented as part of pupil activity are in almost every case projects planned by the teacher, and worked out by a technique which has an extraordinary similarity in the various Progressive Schools.

It is a useful and helpful report. I hope you may find more like it, and haste the day when such accounts are no longer necessary.

ERNEST COBB
Newton Lower Falls
Massachusetts

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### Play Ball!

The article in the Journal of Education of April 20, entitled "Teacher Makes a Home Run," is a good example of how a resourceful teacher can meet the ever-recurring problem of creating keen desire and interest in children to acquire useful knowledge, particularly that sort of knowledge which does not strongly function in their present lives.

"Reading, writing and 'rithmetic" can be "taught to the tune of the hickory stick," but far less satisfactorily than by methods that give delight, arouse ambition, and provide satisfaction that can only be obtained through achievement. Evidently the baseball game with its elements of fun and contest did provide such a wholesome spur.

It is, of course, self-evident that devices of this sort—games, contests, dramatization, projects, etc.—must be recognized as devices to stimulate endeavor and not as basic methods of teaching. They should promote concentration and not add elements of distraction from the subject in hand. They must also be so used as to strengthen, not weaken, the will and industry to do a job for its own worth. Real and lasting satisfaction in learning history is found in the knowledge of the story of mankind, not in its use as material for a game. The wise teacher will realize the difference and use such devices to promote the power and will of pupils to study subject matter for its own sake and for the satisfaction of its mastery.

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## Private Schooling

### Parents League Debates Value

NEW YORK. — Members of the Parents League of New York, an organization through which parents and private schools can co-operate, debated the value of private secondary school education recently at the organization's annual meeting. Mrs. Rustin McIntosh, principal of Brearley School, and Edward Pulling, headmaster of Millbrook School, contended that private schools provided a satisfactory training for life. Mrs. Lawrason Riggs and Guido Pantaleoni of the league upheld the negative. All four agreed that education should enable men and women to achieve happiness. The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Mrs. William Barclay Parsons, Jr.; first vice-president, Mrs. Sherman P. Haight; second vice-president, Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, Jr.; third vice-president, Mrs. James A. Edgar, and treasurer, Henry Pomeroy Davison.

## Sets Example

### Mother Wins Honors As High School Senior

CLOVIS, N. M.—Mrs. J. C. Canipe is one mother who can show her children "how it's done" in high school. Mrs. Canipe, who joined the Clovis High School senior class with her son and daughter-in-law, was announced as one of 103 New Mexico seniors awarded certificates of distinction for high grades in a state-wide aptitude test. She will be graduated with her son, J. Hedrick, and his wife this month.

## Life Span

### Grant Made to Study Effects of Specific Diets

ITHACA, N. Y.—A grant of $42,500 by the Rockefeller Foundation for six years of study of ways to lengthen the life span of men and animals was announced recently by President Livingston Farrand, of Cornell University. The riddles of the last half of adult life constitute a new angle of attack on the problem of longevity. Science heretofore has concentrated mainly on youth and the first half of life. The study is under the direction of Dr. L. A. Maynard, Dr. C. M. McCay, and Dr. S. A. Asdell. The work is described as "study of the inter-relationship between the diet and the biochemical changes that take place during the last half of life."

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# *Grins Between Grinds*

### Horse Sense

When a professor's young son was taken to a toy shop for the first time he fell in love with a rocking-horse and refused to leave the animal in spite of coaxing by the mother. The mother was somewhat hampered, she explained, because on the advice of a child psychiatrist the boy must not be given orders but must realize things for himself. The clerk told the mother that there was a child psychiatrist in the neighborhood and he would call him in. She agreed, the psychiatrist arrived, heard the story, and whispered something into the child's ear. Immediately the youngster stopped rocking and meekly followed his mother from the store.

"Marvelous! What did you say?" the salesman asked. "I just whispered," the psychiatrist explained, "if you don't get off that horse I'll break your neck."

• •

### Pre-tested

Customer—"Are you sure this parrot can talk?"

Dealer—"Can he talk? Why, a woman's club sold him to me because all the members were jealous of him."

• •

### In Between

A tramp called at a wayside cottage and asked for a little food to help him on his way.

"But you're a big, strong, healthy-looking man," said the cottager. "Why don't you do some work?"

"Well, madam," said the tramp, with a shrug of his shoulders, "I'll tell you my trouble. I'm what they call an unhappy medium."

"Unhappy medium!" echoed the other. "What do you mean by that?"

"I'm too light for heavy work and too heavy for light work," was the reply.

### Wrinkles Talk

Eliphalet—"Sapphiry, don't you know that every time a woman gets mad she adds new wrinkles to her face?"

Sapphiry—"No, I didn't. But if it's so I presume it's a wise provision of Providence to let the world know what sort of a husband that woman has."

• •

### Stocking Test Next

First Mosquito — "Why are you making such a fuss?"

Second Ditto—"Whoopee! I passed the screen test."

• •

### Flight

A Negro who had been exploring chicken coops, when told the sheriff was after him, made a bee-line for the nearest station and asked for a ticket on the fastest train out.

"Our fastest train left five minutes ago," the ticket agent said.

"Jes' gimme a ticket anyway," the Negro gasped, "an' show me which way that train went."

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